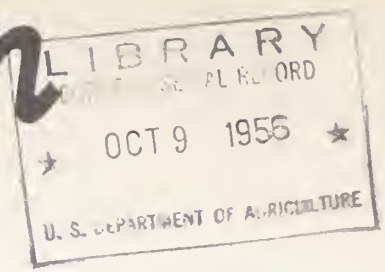


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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 73 FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1956 NUMBER 14

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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EXTENDED INDIA-INDONESIA TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES TOBACCO

India's Trade Agreement with Indonesia, which expired on June 30, 1956, has been reportedly extended to December 31, 1956. The agreement includes Indian tobacco as one of the items to be exported in exchange for Indonesian commodities. India's tobacco exports to Indonesia during the past fiscal year (April 1955-March 1956) totaled 11.0 million pounds, a record high.

NEW PARAGUAYAN-BOLIVIAN TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES TOBACCO

The Trade Agreement of December 17, 1954 between Paraguay and Bolivia has been reportedly amended and extended by a trade protocol on April 9, 1956. The new agreement increases the volume of trade each way from \$150,000 to \$300,000 annually. The amended agreement now provides for the export of Paraguayan leaf tobacco as one of the items in exchange for Bolivian commodities.

GREEK TOBACCO EXPORTS TO POLAND RISING

According to information contained in Die Tabak-Zeitung (Tobacco Gazette - Mainz) of August 17, a new Trade Agreement has been signed between Greece and Poland. Greece anticipates shipping to Poland 3.3 million pounds of leaf tobacco in addition to the reported 66,000 pounds exported during the first half of 1956. If this total is shipped by the end of 1956, it will be the largest calendar year export of Greek tobacco to Poland.

NEW 5-YEAR INDIA-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES TOBACCO

A new 5-year Trade Agreement between India and Burma was reportedly signed in New Delhi on September 5, 1956. The new agreement was made retroactive to January 1, 1956 and is valid until December 31, 1961. The Trade Agreement provides for the exportation of Indian tobacco in exchange for Burmese agricultural and industrial commodities. India's tobacco exports to Burma during the past two fiscal years (April-March) amounted to 507,000 and 101,000 pounds, respectively.

FINNISH CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES UPWARD

Cigarette output in Finland during the first half of 1956 was 6.5 percent greater than the January-June 1955 level of 2.7 billion pieces. Output of cigars and pipe tobacco was 40 and 7 percent, respectively below the first 6-months last year.

Finnish imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the first half of 1956 totaled 6.1 million pounds, as compared with the 5.7 million pounds imported during the corresponding period of 1955. Stocks of leaf tobacco in bonded warehouses as of June 30, 1956 totaled 12.2 million pounds and were 23 percent larger than for the corresponding date last year.

JAPANESE LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTS RISING

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly continued their upward trend through 1955. Shipments totaled 1.9 million pounds, .6 million pounds larger than in 1954, but considerably below the 1936-38 annual average of 9.4 million pounds. During recent years, Syria has been the most important outlet. Exports to Egypt have been declining and last year were exceeded by those to Indonesia -- a new market for Japanese flue-cured tobacco. Consignments to Western Germany, which accounted for most of Japan's exports in the earlier post-war years, have since declined sharply and were nil in 1955. Before the war, China and Egypt took about 82 percent of Japan's tobacco exports and Germany practically all of the remainder.

U.S. JULY EXPORTS UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO TOTAL 23.1 MILLION POUNDS

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco in July 1956 totaled 23.1 million pounds, valued at \$15.5 million. This was a decrease of 54 percent from July 1955 exports, totaling 50.2 million pounds, valued at \$34.7 million. Increases occurred in exports of dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, Virginia fire and sun-cured, and Green River. Exports of most other types decreased. Exports of flue-cured tobacco to 7 major countries accounted for 58 percent of the total for July of this year: United Kingdom, 706 thousand pounds; West Germany, 2.9 million pounds; Ireland, 1.2 million pounds; Netherlands, 1.2 million pounds; Belgium, 1.0 million pounds; Indonesia, 1.1 million pounds; and Egypt, 1.3 million pounds. Exports of Burley tobacco for the month of July declined about 15 percent under July 1955 exports, with the largest shipment (1.3 million pounds) going to Portugal. Exports of dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee increased slightly in July 1956 (7 percent) with Italy taking 72 percent of total Kentucky-Tennessee exports (1.5 million pounds).

Total exports of all types of tobacco at 222.4 million pounds for the first 7 months of 1956 were 5 percent larger than exports for the January-July 1955 period, totaling 212.3 million pounds. Exports of flue-cured tobacco for the January-July 1956 period totaled 172.6 million pounds - a 5 percent increase over the 164.6 million pounds exported during the corresponding period last year. Exports of flue-cured tobacco for the first 7 months of 1956 to the United Kingdom (38.3 million pounds) were slightly lower than those for the corresponding period last year. Exports of flue-cured tobacco to West Germany for the January-July 1956 period (39.7 million pounds) were up 25 percent from those for the first 7 months of 1955, totaling 31.8 million pounds. Exports of Maryland tobacco for the first 7 months of 1956 were exceptionally high - representing an increase of 84 percent over exports for the January-July 1955 period. Maryland exports to Switzerland for the January-July 1956 period totaled approximately 4.3 million pounds compared with 2.2 million pounds for the corresponding period last year. There were increases in exports for the first 7 months of 1956 of dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee, Virginia fire and sun-cured and cigar wrapper. Exports of Burley, Black Fat and Green River were lower.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco, July 1956 and January-July 1956, with comparisons (export weight)

Type	July		Percent change	January-July		Percent Change
	1955	1956		1955	1956	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	43,528	16,491	-62.1	164,571	172,570	+4.9
Burley.....	2,666	2,281	-14.5	18,311	16,410	-10.4
Dark-fired Kentucky- Tennessee.....	1,952	2,085	+6.8	12,746	14,591	+14.5
Virginia fire-cured 1/.....	181	250	+38.1	1,659	2,589	+56.1
Black Fat.....	560	408	-27.2	3,176	2,490	-21.6
Maryland.....	575	535	-7.0	3,778	6,942	+83.7
Green River.....	18	267	+1383.3	1,745	838	-52.0
Cigar Wrapper.....	303	228	-24.8	2,066	2,355	+14.0
Other 2/.....	438	548	+25.1	4,208	3,613	-14.1
Total.....	50,221	23,093	-54.0	212,260	222,398	+4.8
Declared value (Million dollars).....	34.7	15.5	-55.3	135.6	139.6	+2.9

1/ Includes sun-cured.

2/ Includes one sucker, cigar binder and filler, Perique and stems, trimmings and scrap. These were classified in a blanket category beginning January 1956.

The total value of July exports of tobacco products at \$6.0 million was about 2 percent lower than for July 1955. July 1956 exports of cigarettes increased about 3 percent, but smoking tobacco in bulk decreased 50 percent as compared with the corresponding month last year. For the 7 month period, January-July 1956, there were small increases in exports of both cigarettes and smoking tobacco in bulk.

UNITED STATES: Exports of tobacco products, July 1956 and
January-July 1956, with comparisons

Class of product	July		Percent Change	January-July		Percent change
	1955	1956		1955	1956	
			Percent			Percent
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,468	1,507	+2.7	8,920	9,125	+2.3
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	552	276	-50.0	3,302	3,402	+3.0
Declared value 1/ (million dollars).....	6.1	6.0	-1.6	36.5	38.0	+4.1

1/ Includes value of tobacco manufactures not separately shown.

Compiled in Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

CUBA FIXES 1956-57 WHEAT AND
WHEAT FLOUR IMPORT QUOTAS

Quotas for Cuban wheat and wheat flour imports for the year ending July 31, 1957 were fixed by the Cuban Ministry of Commerce in an order dated August 16, 1956. Imports are limited to a grain equivalent of 202,000 metric tons, all of it from International Wheat Agreement sources of supply.

Of the total import commitment, 80,000 tons are allocated to the Burrus Flour Mills, S. A., to be used exclusively for flour milling in the Municipal District of Regla. The remaining 122,000 tons are allocated to other importers. The actual individual allocations to other importers will be based on a number of factors. These include their actual requirements in 1956-57, the use to be made of the wheat or flour applied for, and their actual imports during 1955-56 compared with allocations for that year.

1955-56 SHIPMENTS OF ALFALFA SEED TO EUROPE LARGEST ON RECORD

Shipments of grass and legume seeds to Europe in 1955-56 were large with a record-sized movement of alfalfa seed. The large volume of grass seed exports was due to low domestic prices and not to any shortage in the European producing areas. The small exports of clover seeds were not unexpected because of large crops in the United Kingdom, France and Italy.

The Netherlands, West Germany, United Kingdom and France were the major importers in 1955-56, although shipments went to every European country except Yugoslavia, Portugal and Turkey. However, The Azores, a Portuguese dependency, imported grass seed from the U.S.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. Exports to Europe, by country of destination, 1955-56

Country	Total	Alfalfa	Clover	Other Grasses
1,000 pounds				
Austria.....	237	-	-	237
Azores.....	4	-	-	4
Belgium.....	423	-	85	338
Denmark.....	4	-	-	4
Finland.....	65	-	-	65
France.....	2,158	-	355	1,803
W. Germany.....	3,708	2,352	361	995
Greece.....	101	101	-	-
Iceland.....	57	-	-	57
Ireland.....	177	-	113	64
Italy.....	1,104	57	22	1,025
Netherlands.....	5,320	2,997	229	2,094
Norway.....	29	5	-	24
Spain.....	1	-	-	1
Sweden.....	74	-	-	74
Switzerland.....	347	-	138	209
United Kingdom.....	3,004	1,249	7	1,748
Total.....	16,813	6,761	1,310	8,742

BURMA REDUCES RICE SURPLUS

Burma will probably export around 1,900,000 long tons (4,250 million pounds) of milled rice in 1956, the largest amount in postwar years. Trade sources indicate all exportable rice has been sold and that further sales cannot be made until new-crop rice becomes available.

There is every indication that Burmese farmers this season planted acreage in rice at least as large as last year. Additional credit assisted farmers in putting in the crop. So far, weather has been generally favorable for rice production.

Preliminary estimates of milled rice exports in the first half of 1956 are over 900,000 long tons (2,100 million pounds). The monsoon arrived very early in May, reducing rice exports from Rangoon and other ports.

Japan, Indonesia, Malaya and Ceylon during the January-June period took approximately 28, 18, 11, and 9 percent, respectively, of estimated exports. About 12 percent was exported to the U.S.S.R. and satellites. Substantial quantities were also delivered to the Ryukyu Islands, Belgium, Netherlands, Near Eastern countries, and Vietminh (Communist Indochina).

The average wholesale price of rice has increased slightly compared with April 1956 prices. This trend is considered normal as stocks decline and transportation becomes more difficult during the monsoon season. Retail prices in most cities have remained steady.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS ABOVE PRECEDING YEAR

United States rice exports in the 1955-56 (August-July) marketing year were 11,346,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. This is 15 percent above exports in the year before, but 18 percent less than average in the 5-year, 1950-51/54-55, period.

Not included in the above statistics are supplementary exports by welfare organizations to some 84 countries under Section 416, Title III of P.L. 480, which are estimated at between 800,000 and 1 million bags. Similarly, it does not include milled rice equivalent of rough rice sold by Commodity Credit Corporation to be ground into animal feed for export.

The principal countries of destination of U.S. rice in 1955-56 were Cuba, Pakistan, and Japan, which took 26, 23, and 20 percent, respectively, of total exports. Substantial quantities listed in order of volume, were also shipped to French West Africa, Indonesia, Canada, Belgium and Luxembourg, Liberia, Indochina, India, and Bolivia.

Approximately 42 percent of the total exports of 11,346,000 bags in 1955-56 represent cash sales and 58 percent moved under Government programs, principally P.L. 480. Included in Government transactions were all exports to Pakistan, Indonesia, Indochina, India, and most of shipments to Japan, Bolivia and Colombia. Rice was exported to a number of countries not previously importing rice from the United States.

July exports of 1,724,000 bags were the largest since November 1954, when 2,248,000 bags were exported. Principal countries of destination were Pakistan and Indonesia with 56 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of total exports.

RICE: United States exports in terms of milled, to specified countries, July 1956, with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July				July	
	Average		1954-55	1955-56	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	1945-46	1950-51				
	to	to				
	1949-50	1954-55		<u>1/</u>		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere:	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>
Canada	403	523	560	397	38	27
British Honduras	13	20	33	35	0	4
British West Indies	97	34	5	8	1	<u>2/</u>
Costa Rica	<u>2/</u>	0	1	38	0	30
Cuba	4,923	5,021	3,391	2,927	174	20
El Salvador	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	44	0	0
Haiti	3	27	124	5	69	1
Netherlands Antilles	9	36	38	28	2	3
Bolivia	12	3	0	191	0	0
Colombia	1	104	205	13	3	3
Venezuela	76	187	84	32	0	0
Other countries	84	23	34	110	5	19
Total	5,621	5,978	4,475	3,828	292	107
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	73	187	460	298	153	47
France	11	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	78	0	3
Greece	109	104	5	2	0	1
Austria	63	5	23	5	23	0
Western Germany	14	14	38	53	14	0
Netherlands	3	17	71	31	43	16
Sweden	<u>2/</u>	15	72	8	2	<u>2/</u>
Switzerland	32	52	53	22	4	0
Other countries	33	26	92	5	58	2
Total	338	420	814	502	297	69
Asia:						
India	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0	215	0	0
Indochina	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0	220	0	0
Indonesia	646	582	0	516	0	516
Korea, Republic of	98	<u>3/</u> 1,663	<u>2/</u>	1	0	0
Japan	279	4,484	4,125	2,283	713	1
Pakistan	0	<u>2/</u>	0	2,653	0	963
Ceylon	0	278	0	0	0	0
China	796	0	0	0	0	0
Ryukyu Islands	0	123	0	0	0	0
Philippine Republic	1,136	19	25	28	7	<u>2/</u>
Saudi Arabia	80	120	136	75	7	<u>2/</u>
Other countries	60	46	11	38	0	11
Total	3,095	7,315	4,297	6,029	727	1,491
Total Oceania	5	14	19	39	0	9
Liberia	36	81	219	276	53	44
French West Africa	0	<u>2/</u>	0	625	0	4
Other Africa	1	5	10	21	1	<u>2/</u>
Total world	9,096	13,817	9,848	11,346	1,373	1,724

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bags. 3/ Adjusted to include all Government programs.

Source: Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

RICE: United States exports, by country of destination
and by classification, July 1956 1/

Country of destination	Rough		Milled		Total (in terms of milled)
	Unmilled	In terms of milled <u>2/</u>	Not over 25% whole	Over 25% whole	
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada.....	0	0	1,926	25,384	27,310
Mexico	220	143	0	90	233
British Honduras	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Guatemala	200	130	0	10,641	10,771
Nicaragua	0	0	0	796	796
Costa Rica	0	0	0	29,993	29,993
Canal Zone	0	0	0	7,013	7,013
Bermuda	0	0	0	125	125
Cuba	2,000	1,300	0	18,209	19,509
Haiti	240	156	0	876	1,032
French West Indies	0	0	0	126	126
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	2,953	2,953
Colombia	4,224	2,746	0	0	2,746
Peru	0	0	0	30	30
Total	6,884	4,475	5,926	96,236	106,637
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	21,409	13,916	18,416	14,895	47,227
Denmark	0	0	0	660	660
France	0	0	3,488	0	3,488
Greece	0	0	0	837	837
Ireland	0	0	0	560	560
Italy	0	0	0	215	215
Netherlands	0	0	15,569	0	15,569
Sweden	0	0	0	135	135
Total	21,409	13,916	37,473	17,302	68,691
Asia:					
Afghanistan	0	0	0	50	50
Indonesia	0	0	0	515,570	515,570
Israel	0	0	0	10,980	10,980
Japan	0	0	0	950	950
Pakistan	0	0	0	962,948	962,948
Philippine Republic	0	0	0	54	54
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	160	160
Total	0	0	0	1,490,712	1,490,712
Africa:					
Liberia	0	0	0	43,917	43,917
French West Africa	0	0	3,996	0	3,996
Union of South Africa	0	0	330	0	330
Total	0	0	4,326	43,917	48,243
Trust Territory of the Pacific:	0	0	0	8,900	8,900
Other <u>3/</u>	0	0	0	1,223	1,223
Total world	28,293	18,391	47,725	1,658,290	1,724,406

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough rice converted to milled at 65%. 3/ "Other" includes shipments valued at less than \$500 each when the number of such shipments to a given country is few.

Source: Bureau of the Census

U. K. ANNOUNCES CONTINUANCE OF PRICE SUPPORTS TO CATTLE AND GRAIN PRODUCERS

The British government has announced 2 significant programs to assure farmers of long-term support prices for livestock and cereal grains. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries has announced that beginning in the spring of 1958 the standard (support) price for fat cattle will not be less than the present 151 s per line cwt. (about 19 U. S. cents per pound). Deficiency payments for grains, introduced in 1954, will be continued as a permanent arrangement.

British farmers had become concerned as to whether or not the price supports, generally announced for 1 year in advance, would be withdrawn suddenly. The recent announcements of long-term support, therefore, are of great significance to the farmers and will tend to encourage continued large production.

There has been a sharp reduction in cattle prices within the past year which has raised considerable uncertainty in the minds of farmers in regard to their future production plans. During the last week of August fat cattle prices at 60 markets in England and Wales averaged 21 percent less than a year earlier. Prices are likely to decline seasonally this fall with the usual increase in cattle marketings.

GRASSLAND PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN NEW ZEALAND'S ECONOMY

The 31,000,000 acres of New Zealand's grassland provides pasturage for about 38,000,000 sheep and 5,750,000 cattle. These in turn convert the product of the grassland into about 225,000 tons of butter, 195,000 tons of wool, and 600,000 tons of meat each year.

The grassland covers a very wide range of climatic and soil conditions, and ranges from low land swamp pastures to cold and dry hill pastures of some of the mountainous regions. During the past decade or more there have been vast changes in New Zealand's vegetative cover, in order to properly provide suitable pasturage for their livestock.

The practice of raising livestock almost entirely on pasture has made it possible for New Zealand's livestock products to compete more advantageously in the international market.

CATTLE NUMBERS IN U. K. CONTINUE TO INCREASE

In June there were 10.9 million head of cattle in the United Kingdom compared with 10.7 million a year earlier. The average number in 1946-50 was 10 million head and in 1936-40 about 8.8 million. Most of the increase in numbers during the past year was in cows and heifers kept for beef. This expansion in the beef breeding herd and an increase in numbers of heifers and steers indicates a further increase in farm production of cattle and larger supplies for future slaughter.

Beef and veal production in the first 7 months of 1956 was 11 percent larger than a year earlier. Output in 1955 was estimated at 1.5 billion pounds or 25 percent larger than the average for 1946-50.

Beef imports by the United Kingdom so far this year have continued relatively large, chiefly because of larger imports of chilled beef from Argentina. During January-August imports from all sources totaled 595 million pounds, 38 percent larger than a year earlier.

WORLD USES MORE WOOL IN FIRST HALF 1956

The aggregate consumption of virgin wool in 11 major consuming countries in the first half of 1956 was 8 percent higher than last year, according to the International Wool Study Group. The largest proportionate increase of 30 percent occurred in Japan, but on a weight basis, the United States led the way with a 25 million pound increase. The United Kingdom and Sweden were the only major countries recording a decline in consumption.

On a quarterly basis consumption of virgin wool in the second quarter was 3 percent lower than the previous quarter, but 6 percent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1955. The daily rate of consumption in the second quarter, however, was about the same as the first. The chief feature of the second quarter was the continued sharp rise in consumption in Japan.

Consumption of materials other than virgin wool (including non-virgin or used wool, man-made fibers and other non-wool fibers) in the wool textile industry during January-June 1956 increased 5 percent over the same period a year ago.

TABLE I - Estimated World Consumption of Virgin Wool 1/

(million lb. - clean basis)

Country	Year		1956		Jan.-June		Percentage change: 1956 compared with 1955	
	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-Mar. 2/	Apr.-June 3/	1955	1956	April - June
United States								
Apparel.....	358	266	286	80.1	77.8	144.5	157.9	+6
Carpet.....	136	115	132	40.7	35.3	64.6	76.0	+11
Other 4/.....	(10)	(8)	(8)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(-)
Total.....	504	389	426	122.8	115.1	213.1	237.9	7
United Kingdom.....	488	462	475	126.2	118.1	248.4	244.3	-2
France.....	251	254	243	71.2	68.3	124.5	139.5	+11
West Germany.....	154	152	168	43.3	41.4	77.3	84.7	+10
Japan.....	125	109	121	35.0	41.3	58.6	76.3	+30
Italy.....	132	119	113	28.3	28.7	53.4	57.0	+5
Belgium.....	70	63	65	20.2	18.3	33.7	38.5	+11
Australia.....	55	56	56	14.5	(16.0)	26.8	(30.5)	(+13)
Netherlands.....	24	25	26	6.7	6.5	12.8	13.2	+3
Canada 5/.....	25	18	21	5.6	5.8	11.1	11.4	+3
Sweden.....	13	11	12	2.8	(2.7)	6.0	(5.5)	(-10)
Total (11 countries).....	1,841	1,658	1,726	476.6	462.2	865.7	938.8	+6
Other countries.....	854	925	925					
World Total.....	2,695	2,583	2,651					

Source:- Commonwealth Economic Committee and International Wool Textile Organization.

1/ Figures in brackets represent Study Group estimates in the absence of full returns from reporting countries. 2/ Revised. 3/ Provisional. 4/ Consumption on cotton and other spinning systems, and estimated consumption in batting and felt manufacture. 5/ Excluding consumption in hosiery industry etc.

CANADA'S FRUIT CROP LOWER

The Canadian apple crop in September was estimated to be 11.6 million bushels. This is 39 percent below last year's crop and about the same as the small 1953 crop. The most severe reductions are expected in Nova Scotia and Quebec where the crop is about 50 percent of the 1955 crop. Pears are only 6 percent below last year. The peach crop is estimated at 1.9 million bushels, which is 33 percent below 1955 and a reduction from previous estimates.

CONSUMPTION OF CANNED GOODS
IN DENMARK EXPANDING

Carrying forth with the momentum started last fall with a special "Canned Goods Promotion Day", the Danish canning industry is making every effort to increase the rising demand for canned foods in their domestic markets. The factories are having difficulties in keeping pace with this development partly because of the increasing demand and partly because of this year's poor harvest of many products. It is already realized that all of this year's production will be sold out to the retail trade during the present year.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT REDUCES MINIMUM
EXPORT PRICE FOR FILBERTS

The Turkish Ministry of Commerce has authorized the Union of Filbert Exporters to grant export licenses for 1956-crop shelled filberts on the basis of 50.3 cents per pound, f.o.b. Turkish ports. This is a reduction of 4.2 cents per pound from the minimum price of 54.5 cents set a few weeks earlier. The Government had been under pressure from exporters to reduce the minimum price to a more competitive level in view of the bumper 1956 filbert harvest in Turkey.

Exporters immediately offered filberts for September/October shipment at the new minimum price. It is reported by the Turkish trade that the Government has placed substantial funds at the disposal of the Filbert Co-operative to purchase filberts at the support price (23.5 cents per pound, unshelled) should the market decline. The Turkish trade also reports that the minimum price of 1955-crop kernels is now down to 48 cents per pound. This is not as low as had been anticipated in reports from London.

BELGIAN DRY PEA CROP SLIGHTLY SMALLER AND POORER QUALITY

Dry pea production in Belgium is estimated at 660,000 bags in 1956, which is slightly below last year but about 50 percent above the normal of the previous 10 years. The quality is very poor, however, due to excessive humidity throughout the 1956 season, including the harvest.

Belgian pea production is a relatively small part of the total European production, which normally is about 8 million bags. The report of very poor quality, however, may be especially significant as another indication of the widespread damage to peas previously reported in other countries of Europe.

KENYA'S EXPORT TRADE INCREASES FIFTY PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER 1956

Kenya's export for the first quarter of 1956 were valued at \$29.4 million, almost 50 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1955. This is attributed to the continued high level of coffee and wattle bark extract exports from the bumper 1955 harvest. There was a steep rise in exports to hard currency areas and to European countries outside the sterling area. Imports were still high (\$64.4 million) with a visible trade deficit of \$35.million for the first quarter of 1956.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA'S TRADE UP IN 1955

The value of British East Africa's total exports rose by 6 percent in 1955 and the value of imports by 27 percent. Imports of food declined \$3,640,000, sugar and rice showing the major declines. The volume of coffee exports increased 73 percent, corn by 110 percent, pyrethrum extract by 66 percent, tea by 13 percent and wattle bark extract by 37 percent. Most of the increase in total value of all exports and in volume of coffee exports is attributable to the record crops of Arabica coffee in Kenya and Robusta coffee in Uganda. Imports from the United States increased, rising to \$13,720,000 compared with \$9,800,000 in 1954, while exports increased to \$35,000,000 compared with \$26,600,000. Kenya and Uganda more than doubled the value of their coffee exports to the United States -- Uganda increased from \$7,857,000 in 1954 to \$17,228,000 in 1955 and Kenya increased from \$1,254,000 to \$2,934,400. The United States became Uganda's best customer for Robusta coffee by a wide margin, replacing the United Kingdom.

UGANDA'S EXPORTS TO U.S.
DOUBLE IN VALUE IN 1955-COFFEE
REPLACES COTTON AS MOST
IMPORTANT EXPORT

Uganda's exports to the United States increased from \$8,416,000 in 1954 to \$17,674,000 in 1955, constituting 15.1 percent of its total exports in 1955 compared with 7.4 percent in 1954. Uganda's total exports increased from \$113,610,000 in 1954 to \$117,325,000 in 1955, despite the drop in world market prices for both cotton and Robusta coffee. Coffee moved into the traditional first place long held by cotton as Uganda's most valuable export. Coffee exports were 48 percent of total exports and cotton's percentage dropped from 51.5 percent to 39.1 percent. The United States purchased \$17,228,000 of Robusta coffee from Uganda in 1955 and became Uganda's best coffee customer, replacing the United Kingdom by a wide margin.

Uganda continued to have a favorable visible trade balance in 1955 with total imports of \$94,430,000 compared with exports of \$117,325,000. However, the favorable balance in 1955 was only \$22,195,000 compared with \$43,052,800 in 1954. There was a slight increase in the value of Uganda's imports from the United States-\$2,738,000 in 1955 compared with \$2,268,000 in 1954. However, there was a decrease in United States import trade percentage from 3.2 percent to 2.9 percent. The only important agricultural import from the United States in 1955 was tobacco - used in the manufacture of cigarettes not only in Uganda, but also for export to Kenya and Tanganyika.

RECORD 1955 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN NYASALAND

Nyasaland reports record crops of peanuts, tea, rice, beans and wheat in 1955. The Produce Marketing Board purchased 10,321 tons of peanuts from producers, nearly three thousand tons more than the previous record of 1954, compared with only 1,161 tons in 1948. Wheat is used entirely for the very limited consumption of wheat flour. In the 1955-56 buying season a record quantity of 2,200 tons of paddy rice was purchased and milled for export sale. Two African cooperatives marketed 30 thousand pounds of parchment coffee. The exports in 1955 were $17\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, compared with 12 million pounds in 1948.

The three separate African marketing boards for tobacco, cotton and general produce (including corn) were combined in March 1956 into one Agricultural Production and Marketing Board. The Colby School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science for training African field staff was opened in early 1956. About 125 African farmers, cultivating more than 2,000 acres, qualified as Master Farmers in 1955. About 90,000 acres of African arable land was protected by contour or graded bunds for soil protection, 15 earth dams constructed for water conservation and 650 new cattle corrals were completed by Africans.

Nyasaland's exports in 1955 were valued at \$18.2 million compared with \$11.2 million in 1948. Although Nyasaland has only 38,577 square miles of land area, it has more than 2.5 million population.

INCREASED LIVESTOCK PRODUCT EXPORTS FROM BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE TO THE RHODESIAS

Under a proposed agreement between the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Colonial Development Corporation's cold storage and slaughter plant at Lobatsi, Bechuanaland, the Federation, would increase its imports of beef carcasses from Bechuanaland by one-third. This plant began operations in 1954. The long term agreement would provide that Northern Rhodesia and the Cold Storage Commission in Southern Rhodesia would each agree to take 20,000 carcasses a year at a price based on the guaranteed beef prices to Southern Rhodesian farmers. At present the price paid for Bechuanaland beef is based on Johannesburg prices. Northern Rhodesia has been importing 30,000 carcasses a year from Bechuanaland, but under the proposed agreement Southern Rhodesia proposes to make up the difference from its own stocks. The Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt is a meat shortage area. Bechuanaland Protectorate has a customs union with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which gives its products duty free entry into the Federation.

The Federation imported 13,935,512 pounds of fresh, frozen or chilled meat from Bechuanaland in 1955 and none in 1954. In 1954 only live animals were imported from the same source. Bechuanaland exports to the Federation in 1955 replaced much of previous large imports of fresh, frozen and chilled meat from the Union of South Africa.

Bechuanaland in 1955 was a supplier of tallow (718,622 pounds) to the Federation for the first time. This tallow replaced part of the exports from the United States. However, the United States is still the leading supplier of inedible tallow to the Federation. Tallow from the United States and Canada is on the "unrestricted" import list, subject to the granting of import licenses.

Fresh, frozen, chilled and canned meats from the dollar area were placed on the Federation's "prohibited" import list for the second half of 1956. Meats could be imported from the United States and Canada only if the Federation decided to make a specific dollar allocation.

BRAZILIAN-FRENCH TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

Brazil and France have concluded a trade and payments agreement whereby France entered the Hague Club, the multilateral payments scheme through which Brazil obtains the convertibility of its current exchange earnings among the various members of the Club. This agreement conforms in general to those signed with Western Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxemburg, Italy, and Austria. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 15, Nov. 7, and December 19, 1955) There is one significant departure from Hague Club principles, however, in that France was unwilling to agree to full liberalization of imports from Brazil on the ground that France had to protect its colonial coffee growers by assuring them a major share of the French Market. France, therefore, will issue purchase authorizations for Brazilian coffee for consumption in the franc area up to a total of 800,000 bags annually. No limitations are imposed on import authorizations for oranges (between June 15 and October 1) cotton residues and linters, raw jute, carnauba wax, cacao beans, castor seeds, essential oils, raw hides and skins, raw wool, mate, pepper, and iron and manganese ore. The principal products Brazil will import from France are industrial goods.

NEW ZEALAND'S TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK PRODUCTS INCREASING

The increased output of butter in New Zealand during the 1955-56 season, together with more favorable prices for dried milk and casein, resulted in a recovery in the production of nonfat dry milk and a record output of buttermilk powder and casein. Output of nonfat dry milk reached 79.1 million pounds, an increase of 13 percent over 1954-55. Production of buttermilk powder at 28.0 million pounds was 29 percent higher than the previous record figure set in 1954-55. Casein production totalled 32.7 million pounds, a gain of 29 percent over the earlier year. Output of condensed and powdered whole milks was down 12 percent from the 37.5 million pounds produced in 1954-55. Total production of all condensed and powdered milk products, excluding sugar of milk, amounted to 172.7 million pounds compared with 154.6 million pounds in 1954-55 and the record figure of 178.1 million pounds set in 1952-53.

Deliveries for export during the year of all condensed and dried milk products except the whole milk products were considerably higher than 1954-55.

NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTS WITH BUTTER AND CHEESE PROCESSING

Because the high fat content of New Zealand milk, which runs between 4 and 5 percent butterfat, yields an unnecessarily high-fat-content cheese, New Zealand has been experimenting with the manufacture of a reduced-fat cheese. The purpose of the experiment has been to reduce the fat content of the cheese to 52 percent fat in dry matter by skimming some of the fat from the milk before manufacture.

For some reason, as yet not determined, this reduced-fat cheese tends to be more open in texture than cheese made from whole milk. None of the cheese has been put into export. The authorities have made arrangements with 3 companies to alternate between the manufacture of a full-cream cheese and a reduced-fat cheese with 52 percent fat, so that a continuing comparison of the two types of manufacture could be made.

New Zealand dairy interests are hoping to find an answer to the problem, since it is felt that the high-butterfat-content cheese from New Zealand is not realizing the premium price it deserves.

The experiment currently being conducted on butter manufacture also has an economic basis. The tests are concerned with the effect on butter quality by processing without washing the butter.

Traditionally, after the buttermilk has been drained from the churned granules of butter, cold water is used to wash the butter granules, thus removing any traces of buttermilk. Recently, this washing process has been under attack in that it removed non-fat milk solids. Proponents of the washing method have maintained that higher curd content resulting from non washed butter endangers the keeping quality of the product.

The New Zealand Dairy Research Institute has been carrying out extensive trials, since the matter is important to the New Zealand butter industry. New Zealand, while not willing to adopt any practice that would be detrimental to the high quality of its butter, does not want to overlook any opportunity to enhance the economy of its butter manufacture. The Institute has enlisted the collaboration of 6 factories which will, for 1 year, alternate, week by week, between the washing and nonwashing method. The butter, which is not being put on the export market, is being closely watched and thorough laboratory and keeping-quality tests are being made.

COTTON SALES UNDER TITLE I, P. L. 480
PASS 1-MILLION BALE MARK

Sales of United States cotton for export under Title I of Public Law 480 now total more than 1 million bales. A total of 1,003 thousand bales had been sold (according to sales contracts registered with CCC) under Title I from the time the first purchase authorization was issued in January 1955 through September 14, 1956. About 724 thousand bales of the amount sold had been booked for export through September 14. Sales of cotton under the Title I program have been stimulated in recent weeks by the sales of cotton from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at competitive world market prices for export. Also, several new agreements have been concluded, additional purchase authorizations issued, and extensions of contracting and delivery dates fixed under previous agreements have been granted.

Through September 14, 1956, Title I agreements have been made between the United States and 17 other countries for the sale of cotton worth \$342.6 million (excluding cost of ocean transportation). This sum will purchase about 2.3 million bales. As indicated above almost one-half of the amount covered by existing agreements had been sold for export. This left on September 14, 1956, approximately 1,268 thousand bales covered by agreements for which no sales had been registered.

Through September 14, 1956, sales of cotton had been completed on eight Title I purchase authorizations covering about 588 thousand bales or \$95.1 million worth of cotton. Under 31 other authorizations about 46 percent of the 975 thousand bales authorized had been sold. Sales had not been opened on five Title I agreements providing for the sale of \$102.4 million worth of cotton or 721 thousand bales.

Since information on Public Law 480 was last published in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 20, 1956, agreements for cotton exports under Title I P.L. 480 have been signed with Pakistan, the Netherlands, Republic of China (Taiwan) and India. The agreement with India is by far the largest yet made, providing for the sale of \$70 million worth of cotton or about 500 thousand bales. Under that program deliveries are to be made over a 3-year period, compared with the usual delivery time of one year. An authorization has already been issued to Republic of China (Taiwan) to purchase about 35.6 thousand bales. Also authorizations have been issued to Burma for about 125 thousand bales, and to Indonesia for 39 thousand bales, both quantities to be processed in other countries. On September 21 another purchase authorization was issued for \$11.5 million or about 79.5 thousand bales, under which United States cotton purchased by Indonesia will be exchanged with Japan for cotton textiles. In the three-way arrangements with Pakistan, final contracting and delivery dates have been extended to November 30, 1956, and December 31, 1956, respectively, for the authorizations involving processing in Lebanon, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The Pakistan - Japan authorization has been decreased to \$9.2 million, while Pakistan - Lebanon has been increased to \$0.7 million and Pakistan - U. K. is now \$6.5 million.

BURMA EXPECTS LARGE
1956-57 COTTON CROP

The 1956-57 cotton crop in Burma is expected to equal or exceed the 1954-55 crop of 100,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with last year's crop of only 84,000 bales. Low yields were reported in many areas in 1955-56 because of unfavorable weather during the latter part of the growing season. Most of Burma's cotton is composed of soft, short stapled varieties.

Cotton exports from Burma during August-July 1955-56 totaled 78,000 bales as compared with 76,000 bales in the previous year. Exports to Japan accounted for about half of the 1955-56 volume. Other principal destinations were Hong Kong, Italy, and the United Kingdom, with small quantities to Belgium, France, Western Germany, and the Netherlands.

Cotton consumption in Burma amounts to about 21,000 bales a year, mostly of domestic cotton as only very small quantities of longer staple varieties are imported. Consumption by the only textile mill in Burma at present amounts to approximately 10,000 bales annually. A quantity estimated at 11,000 bales is used annually for hand-spun yarns and padding for bed covers and jackets. Burma imports large quantities of cotton yarns and textiles. The majority of the yarn imported is between 20 and 30 counts which is used by the cottage weaving industry.

Earlier plans for the import of United States cotton under terms of Public Law 480 did not materialize. The entire amount of cotton covered by the agreement, approximately 125,000 bales, is to be processed under tripartite arrangements by mills in other countries with a part of the cotton retained as payment for processing. Cotton textiles with the equivalent value of the United States cotton received under the agreement will then be shipped to Burma to complete the terms of the agreements. The countries participating in the tripartite arrangements and the approximate quantities of cotton to be processed by them are as follows: United Kingdom 17,380 bales; Japan 65,200 bales; West Germany 17,380 bales; and India 25,200 bales.

Plans are under consideration for construction of new textile mills in Burma, as well as to enlarge the capacity of the present mill which now has 20,000 spindles and 200 looms. The development of longer stapled varieties of Burmese cotton is also an active program of the Department of Agriculture.

Burma's cotton stocks on July 31, 1956, were estimated at 7,000 bales, down considerably from the estimated stocks of 22,000 bales held at the beginning of the season. The reduction in the size of the crop and the favorable level of cotton exports accounted for the decline in stocks.

MEXICO'S 1956-57 COTTON CROP
BELOW LAST YEAR'S PEAK

Mexico's 1956-57 cotton production, currently estimated at 1,835,000 bales (500 pounds gross), is down considerably from earlier estimates and represents a decline of 18 percent from the peak 1955-56 production of 2,250,000 bales. Cotton acreage declined 21 percent from 2,700,000 acres in 1955-56 to only 2,130,000 in 1956-57. A sharp decline in cotton prices from those of a year ago, and a curb in credit to farmers, especially in marginal areas, were the primary causes of the acreage reduction.

Other contributing factors in the production decline were late-season rains in the Matamoros area and insufficient water in Mexicali and La Laguna. New wells were drilled in Mexicali but the additional water was still insufficient to attain anticipated yields. A lack of electric power for operation of irrigation pumps had the effect of a reduction in water supply in the Laguna district.

MEXICO: Cotton acreage and production by regions, 1955 and 1956

Region	State	Area harvested		Production 1/	
		1955	1956	1955	1956
		1,000 acres		1,000 bales	
West Coast.....	Sonora-Sinaloa.....	749	360	640	382
Mexicali.....	Baja California.....	482	371	428	382
Matamoros.....	Tamaulipas.....	725	667	454	408
Laguna.....	Coahuila-Durango.....	319	321	396	331
Delicias.....	Chihuahua.....	173	173	197	204
Juarez and					
Villa Ahumada.....	Chihuahua.....	46	49	34	36
La Paz.....	Baja California.....	25	25	28	36
Monterrey.....	Nuevo Leon.....	37	37	17	5
Nuevo Laredo.....	Tamaulipas.....	37	37	14	15
Don Martin (Anahuac).....	Nuevo Leon-Coahuila....	37	37	9	15
Tecomán.....	Colima.....	37	25	17	5
Other.....		33	28	16	16
Total.....		2,700	2,130	2,250	1,835

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.

Source: Unofficial estimates.

Cotton available for export from Mexico's 1956-57 crop is expected to amount to about 1,375,000 bales as compared with reported exports of 2,027,000 bales during August-July 1955-56 (the highest on record), and 1,253,000 bales in 1954-55. Approximately 69 percent of Mexico's cotton exports during August-July 1955-56 moved through the United States for transshipment to other countries. Cotton thus transshipped is shown on Mexico's trade records as exports to the United States, but only 18,500 bales of Mexican cotton (under 1-1/8 inches in staple length) are permitted to enter the United States annually for consumption, under the import quota system.

MEXICO: Direct exports of cotton by countries of destination; annual 1949-55

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Calendar years		Crop years <u>1/</u>			
	1949	1950	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	- - - - - -1,000 bales - - - - -					
Canada.....	8	2	3	2/	3	41
United States <u>3/</u> ...	531	709	741	483	879	1,404
Belgium.....	1	3	5	14	23	26
France.....	2/	3	1	2	2	11
Germany, West.....	<u>2/</u>	0	6	24	20	126
Netherlands.....	0	0	4	43	20	36
Spain.....	0	0	6	16	4	0
United Kingdom.....	0	0	9	22	15	45
China.....	0	0	2/	0	2/	10
Japan.....	0	2/	184	330	274	298
Other countries.....	1	0	<u>4/</u> 33	17	13	<u>5/</u> 30
Total.....	541	717	992	951	1,253	2,027

1/ August-July. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment. Under the United States import quota only 18,500 bales can enter annually for consumption. 4/ Includes Cuba 6 and Italy 2. 5/ Includes Italy 6, Cuba, 5, Australia 4, Sweden and Switzerland 3 each.

Source: Anuario Estadística del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanas, Revista de Estadística, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports for the entire 1955-56 season are not yet available. Transshipments for the 11-month period August-June 1955-56 amounted to 1,259,000 bales or 43 percent more than the 878,000 bales transshipped in August-June 1954-55. Most of this cotton is exported to Japan and the Western European cotton-consuming countries.

Mexico's cotton consumption during 1955-56 was estimated at 425,000 bales or approximately the same as the 420,000 bales utilized in 1954-55. Practically all of Mexico's cotton consumption is by cotton spinning mills. The forecast for 1956-57 is for a moderate increase to approximately 460,000 bales.

Cotton stocks as of June 30, 1956, the end of the Mexican crop year, were reported at 49,000 bales, down about two-thirds from stocks of 159,000 bales held a year earlier.

Exports under the Government program to exchange cotton for commodities subject to import licensing, from the beginning of the program early in 1956 through August 31, 1956, have amounted to about 300,000 bales according to private sources. Several commodities are subject to this type of "compensatory exchange", which requires that cotton be exported equal in value to the merchandise to be imported. Arrangements are handled by the National Bank of Foreign Commerce with cotton merchants who assume responsibility for the cotton exports on a commission basis.

A sharp drop in prices of Mexican cotton occurred in August 1956 when the monthly average price of Middling 15/16 inch staple at Torreon was 21.56 U. S. cents a pound, 15 percent lower than in August 1955, and the lowest level it has reached since 1946. This is equivalent to a price to the farmer of 274 pesos per quintal, considerably below the level of 300 pesos anticipated after the reduction of the export tax June 30, 1956. An upturn in prices was reported during the last week of August and the first week of September.

Monthly averages of prices during the last two seasons and the first 2 months of the present season are shown in the table below.

MEXICO: Average monthly prices Middling 15/16 inch staple cotton at Torreon, July 1954-August 1956 1/

(U. S. cents per pound)

Month	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
July.....	27.14	25.12	21.67
August.....	28.75	25.44	21.56
September.....	29.95	23.98	
October.....	29.42	23.44	
November.....	28.40	22.86	
December.....	27.96	22.67	
January.....	27.62	23.50	
February.....	27.04	25.42	
March.....	<u>2/</u>	28.56	
April.....	28.16	25.64	
May.....	25.76	<u>2/</u>	
June.....	25.64	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Prices exclude export tax of 5.54 cents a pound prior to July 1955, 5.34 cents until June 30, 1956, and 3.75 cents thereafter. 2/ Not available.

Source: Direccion de Economia Rural, Ministry of Agriculture.

BELGIAN CONGO AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The favorable position of agricultural exports from the Belgian Congo in 1955 continued in the first and second quarters of 1956. For the first 5 months of 1956 exports of agricultural products increased 16 percent over the same period in 1955. Cotton, coffee, palm oil, rubber, wood, other palm products and vegetable oil products show noticeable increases in value with cotton moving into first place over coffee.

Value of leading agricultural exports

	1955 (first 5 months)	1956 (first 5 months)
Cotton	\$10,017,620	\$15,235,440
Coffee	\$12,006,480	\$12,453,620
Palm Oil	\$10,301,540	\$10,861,660
Rubber	\$ 4,830,280	\$ 9,394,900

The increase in value of cotton exports was due to a 59 percent increase in quantity exported - 21,195 metric tons of cotton lint in the first 5 months of 1956 compared to 13,329 metric tons in the same period 1955.

Declines in value of exports took place in bananas, cocoa, copal, tea, urena, and palm nuts. With the leading products - cotton, coffee, rubber, palm oil - continuing to do well, the declines in such items as tea and cocoa did not have a wide-spread effect.

SWEDEN MAY IMPORT SOYBEANS,
OIL MEALS FROM DOLLAR AREA

The Swedish Agricultural Marketing Board in Circular No. 43 of August 17, 1956 announced that licenses may be granted upon application until further notice for imports of soybeans and oil cakes and meal from the dollar area against payments in regular dollars.

ARGENTINE SUNFLOWER SEED OUTPUT LARGEST SINCE 1950-51

Argentina's 1955-56 sunflower seed crop is placed at 830,000 short tons, according to the second official estimate just released by the Ministry of Agriculture. This represents an outturn slightly larger than the first estimate, despite reports of adverse harvesting weather. Furthermore, it is the largest crop since the 1950-51 production of over 1.1 million tons. In 1954-55 only 312,000 tons of sunflower seed were produced.

The geographic distribution of the 1955-56 crop is as follows: Buenos Aires 58 percent, Santa Fe 20 percent, Cordoba 20 percent and other provinces 2 percent.

CEYLON'S COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS INCREASE

Ceylon's copra and coconut oil exports during January-June 1956 were substantially larger than in the comparable period of 1955. The effects of the drought early in the year (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 28, 1956) are not expected to affect exports until the last quarter.

Copra exports during January-June at 19,413 long tons were one-third larger than in the first half of 1955. Shipments to India, the major market, increased by over 5,000 tons.

Coconut oil exports through June totaled 46,028 tons, an increase of 3 percent from 1955. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Switzerland, and Egypt were virtually double the tonnage exported to those markets in the comparable months of 1955. On the other hand, shipments to the Netherlands, Italy, India, and Pakistan declined substantially.

Communist China, a market for 10,000 tons from Ceylon in 1954, has not purchased any coconut oil since the first quarter of 1955.

CEYLON: Copra and coconut oil exports,
average 1935-39, annual 1954-55 and January-June 1955-56
(Long Tons)

Country	Copra			Coconut oil			
	Average	1954	1955 1/	January-June	Average	1954	1955 1/
	1935-39		1955	1956	1935-39		1955
Canada.....	-	-	-	-	8,523	5,191	15,200
West Indies.....	-	-	-	-	881	-	-
Denmark.....	1,605	-	-	-	35	-	-
France.....	354	-	-	-	347	100	200
Western Germany.....	1,482	-	-	-	1,200	647	2,348
Greece.....	1,526	-	-	-	120	-	-
Italy.....	6,541	-	2	-	1,724	17,004	23,690
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,186	12,860
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	3,573	2,019	95
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	84	1,037	1,813
United Kingdom.....	420	-	-	-	14,160	6,110	10,572
Other Europe.....	4,573	-	-	-	5,913	626	395
China.....	-	-	-	-	2/	10,000	2,200
Cyprus.....	-	-	-	-	146	155	134
India.....	42,553	39,189	63,440	13,574	10,769	12,154	11,683
Iraq.....	20	115	774	595	315	403	173
Pakistan.....	-	6,568	3,915	192	-	1,324	5,600
Israel.....	-	-	-	-	15	51	-
Syria.....	60	-	-	-	164	38	34
Other Asia.....	360	149	218	115	2,406	3,496	3,664
Egypt.....	425	-	-	-	2,433	790	3,331
Union of South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	2,597	162	295
Other Countries.....	8	4	4	3	3,608	1,423	1,070
Total.....	59,927	46,025	68,353	14,479	59,013	68,916	97,226
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton.							

46,028

Compiled from official sources

U. S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEAN OIL IN AUGUST
AGAIN GREATLY ABOVE A YEAR AGO: COTTONSEED
OIL, CAKES AND MEAL SLIGHTLY LOWER

The large U. S. exports of soybean oil in relation to cottonseed oil continue to reflect the erstwhile record 1955 soybean crop and the exhaustion of CCC-held supplies of cottonseed oil.

United States exports of soybean oil in August were more than 7 times the volume of August 1955, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service based on adjusted preliminary Census Bureau data. The 8-month total was more than 10 times greater than January-August, 1955 shipments.

COTTONSEED Oil, Soybean oil, oilcakes and Meals: Preliminary estimates of United States exports in August and January-August, 1956, and actual exports, August and January - August, 1955

Commodity	1955		1956	
	August	Jan-Aug.	August	Jan-Aug.
	(Actual)		(Estimated)	
<u>Million pounds</u>				
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	6.2	: 244.8	: 9.3	: 209.1
Cottonseed oil, refined		:	:	:
and further processed.....	16.9	: 85.8	: 7.2	: 100.9
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	2.1	: 68.6	: 6.2	: 135.6
Total cottonseed oil....	25.2	: 399.2	: 22.7	: 445.6
Soybean oil, refined.....	6.6	: 18.9	: 6.5	: 48.5
Soybean oil, refined and		:	:	:
further processed.....	2.7	: 12.2	: 56.6	: 276.0
Soybean oil, crude.....	0.4	: 3.3	: 9.3	: 61.2
Total soybean oil.....	9.7	: 34.4	: 72.4	: 385.7
<u>Thousand short tons</u>				
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	20.8	: 98.4	: 1.9	: 35.9
Linseed cake and meal.....	13.2	: 32.1	: 14.1	: 72.7
Soybean cake and meal.....	23.0	: 134.0	: 30.3	: 228.5
Total cake and meal....	57.0	: 264.5	: 46.3	: 337.1

Cottonseed oil exports in August were down 10 percent from August 1955, but were nearly half again greater than in July. The cumulative 8-month total was still running about 12 percent above the comparable 1955 period.

Cake and meal exports in August were down nearly 20 percent from August 1955, though they, too, were about half again greater than in July. Moreover, the cumulative total was still over one-fourth ahead of last year's. The sizable decline in shipments of cottonseed cake and meal below the 1955 level is more than offset by the substantial rise in exports of linseed and soybean cakes and meals.

YUGOSLAV SUNFLOWER SEED CROP DOWN ONE-FOURTH

Indications are that the domestic edible oil supply in Yugoslavia will be greatly below normal during the 1956/57 marketing year.

At the end of August, crop conditions pointed to a sunflowerseed crop of only about 81,000 short tons. This would be 25 percent less than the average production of the last 8 years as well as of last year's estimated crop of 112,000 tons. Scanty summer rainfall had reduced the outlook somewhat below earlier expectations, even though a slightly larger acreage seems indicated than had previously been reported. Forecasts of harvested acreage in August were about one-fifth below the 8-year average.

While the rapeseed crop outlook seemed to be improved slightly over earlier expectations, the production of 6,600 tons indicated in late August would be only 70 percent of last year's crop from an acreage about one-fourth smaller. This year's forecast, however, is slightly larger than the average crop for the 7 years preceding 1955.

Olive production is expected to be no larger than last year's disappointing output of about 6,000 tons, which was less than one-fifth of the 1948-54 average.

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